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WAR RESERVE MATERIAL REPORTING

BY

COLONEL BRUCE A. BLOCK, ORDC

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

5 APRIL 1990

U.S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE, CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA 17013-5050
The Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 and the Department of Defense Authorization Act for FY 1990-91 place new requirements upon the Services to measure the effectiveness of sustainability. War Reserve Materiel is an important part of that sustainability. This study examines the reporting procedures for War Reserve Materiel to determine if adequate information on War Reserve Materiel is reported to enable Headquarters, Department of the Army to defend War Reserve requirements in the budget.
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WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REPORTING

AN INDIVIDUAL STUDY PROJECT

by

Colonel Bruce A. Block, OrdC
Colonel John E. Brown, QM
Project Advisor

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U.S. Army War College
Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania 17013
5 April 1990
ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Bruce A. Block, COL, OrdC

TITLE: War Reserve Reporting

FORMAT: Individual Study Project

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The Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 and the Department of Defense Authorization Act for FY 1990-91 place new requirements upon the Services to measure the effectiveness of sustainability. War Reserve Materiel is an important part of that sustainability. This study examines the reporting procedures for War Reserve Materiel to determine if adequate information on War Reserve Materiel is reported to enable Headquarters, Department of the Army to defend War Reserve requirements in the budget process; to examine the reporting channels for War Reserve information; draw conclusions and provide recommendations.
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WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REPORTING

CHAPTER I

PURPOSE

The purpose of this paper is to examine the War Reserve Materiel (WRM) reporting process to determine if sufficient information is forwarded through channels to enable HQ, DA to adequately defend budget and Program Decision Memorandum (PDM) submissions.

SCOPE

Reporting will be examined from the storage level to HQ, DA. The reporting process of the on-hand status and quantities of materiel in WR is to be examined; WRM requirements are not in question for the purposes of this study.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this study will be to review the stated requirements for WRM information, the actual information being provided on WRM, adequacy of the reporting system to meet stated needs, the flow of information, and the availability of WRM information.

BACKGROUND

War Reserve Materiel (WRM) is one of several programs coming under the increased scrutiny of Congress. Although not as glamorous as a ship or B2 bomber, WRM is essential for sustaining combat effort in any theater. Congress, with its insatiable appetite for information on Department of Defense (DOD) programs, has begun to scrutinize WRM budget/program requirements in the same manner as it looks at other DOD
programs. In order to properly defend WRM requirements in this Congressional oversight process, Headquarters, Department of the Army, (HQ, DA), specifically Program Analysis and Evaluation (PA&E), has to articulate the Army WRM requirements as the budget works its way through to an Appropriation Act. This means PA&E must know WRM budget/program requirements in greater detail than by summary level information. For PA&E to adequately defend requirements, budget/program requirements articulated by National Stock Number (NSN), Unit of Issue (UI), Quantity (QUAN), and Cost are necessary. Since WRM budget/program requirements are a result of overall requirements minus on hand assets, asset status is needed to defend budget/program requirements.

This paper will focus on WRM reporting: report requirements, what, who, when, how, where WRM information flows to determine if information reported meets PA & E’s needs.
Chapter II

War Reserve Materiel Reporting Requirements

War Reserve Materiel is that materiel which is stocked to provide replacement equipment, spares and materiel during the outbreak of war before the industrial base can mobilize and turn out required materiel. All Classes of Supply, except VI and X, are usually authorized in theater WRM. WRM requirements for major end items are computed at HQ, DA level (secondary items are computed at commodity commands); acquisition of WRM is a Army Materiel Command (AMC)/The Surgeon General (TSG) function for material managed by the Army. Stockage level requirements are determined for each theater; stockage in theater is based on availability of warehouses and resources. Some stocks are stored in Continental United States (CONUS) for overseas theaters.

Internal Materiel Reporting Requirements

There are a number of internal Army reporting requirements for WRM. To begin, requirements in Army Regulations (AR) will be examined. WRM reporting is prescribed in the following publications:

AR 11-11 War Reserves (U) (Confidential)
AR 700-22 Worldwide Ammunition Reporting System (WARS)
AR 710-1 Centralized Management of the Army Supply System
AR 710-3 Asset and Transaction Reporting System
These AR's require the following reports:

- Status of XXXXX War Reserves, (RCS CSGLD-1724) (U)¹ (Tab A)
- Availability Balance File² (Tab B)
- Continuing Balance System-Expanded (CBS-X) (RCS CSGLD-1707)³
- Selected Item Management System-Expanded (SIMS-X) Reporting
  (RCS CSGLD 1874)⁴
- Worldwide Ammunition Reports (WARS), (RCS CSGLD 1322)⁵
  (Tab C)

Reports required by AR's are specific in terms of report content. Reporting units and activities are required to provide information in a prescribed format and frequency. Examples of the formats for these reports are at the Tab indicated. A summary chart of requirements, reporting activities, report frequency, etc., is at Tab D.

**External Reporting Requirements**

External to Army reporting requirements are those requirements imposed upon the Army:

- JCS Pub 1-03.18, Joint Reporting Structure (JRS), (Logistics) with changes 1-3.

A summary of the external requirements is in order:
The National Defense Authorization Act of 1990 states:

"Sec. 372. Report on Manpower, Mobility, Sustainability, and Equipment.
(a) Report Required.-The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a comprehensive report on the readiness of the Armed Forces (in terms of manpower, mobility, sustainability, and equipment) to perform their assigned missions. The report shall be based on the manpower and other resources planned for the Armed Forces in the budget for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1991.

(b) Matters To Be Included In Report.-The Secretary shall include in the report required by subsection (a) the following:
(1) A detailed analysis of trends in readiness and sustainability of the military forces of the United States over the five-year period 1986 to 1990 and, based on the current Five-Year Defense Program or other planning document approved by the Secretary, a projection of such trends over the succeeding five-year period.
(2) A detailed evaluation of the readiness and sustainability of the unified combatant commands and the specified combatant command of the Armed Forces.
(3) A discussion of-
   (A) the readiness and sustainability of the military forces of the United States in terms of the Standards approved by the Secretary of Defense;
   (B) the readiness and sustainability of allied forces of the United States; and
   (C) the readiness and sustainability of potential enemy forces.
(4) A list of improvements that need to be made in the readiness and sustainability of the manpower, mobility, and equipment of the Armed Forces to correct major shortfalls of the unified combatant commands and specified combatant commands, the relative priority of each such improvement, and the estimated cost of each such improvement.
(5) Such other information regarding the readiness of the Armed Forces (in terms of manpower, mobility, sustainability and equipment) as the Secretary considers appropriate.
(c) Priority For Improvements.-The relative priority of the improvements referred to in subsection (b)(4) shall be determined by the Secretary on the basis of the improvements necessary to ensure the ability of the Armed Forces to perform their assigned missions and the ability of the United States to meet its military commitments.
(d) Submission of Report.-The Secretary shall submit the report required by subsection (a), together with such comments and recommendations as the Secretary considers appropriate, not later than February 15, 1990."6

The Goldwater-Nichols Act contained these provisions which ultimately impact upon WRM reporting:

5
“(c) Command authority of Combatant Commanders-

(1) . . .the authority, direction, and control of the commander of a combatant command . . .include the functions of-

(A) . . .authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics.

(F) coordinating and approving those aspects of administration and support(including control of resources and equipment, internal organization, and training) and discipline necessary to carry out missions assigned to the command...”

Although JCS MOP 172 is under revision and currently appears to be superceded by other reporting requirements, to gain an understanding of JCS requirements, the previous requirements are shown:

“The annual JCS Capability Report to the Secretary of Defense on US forces is based on the annual situation reports (SITREPS) of unified and specified commands and US Element, NORAD. . . .The SITREP will provide an assessment of force structure, modernization, readiness and sustainability, and an evaluation of significant factors that substantially improve or degrade a command’s ability to meet the requirements of plans approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.”

Further JCS MOP 172 specifically required reporting of war reserve material:

“As a part of their annual SITREPs, commanders will provide class aggregate S-ratings initially computed against theater pre-positioned war reserve materiel objectives for each CINC’s most logistically demanding, currently approved JCS OPLAN and will specify which OPLAN applies...”

“(1) Critical item and weapon system reporting provides the basis for a commanders’ composite Critical Items List and assists the Military Services and DLA in selecting critical items or weapon systems for production surge planning based upon each commander’s highest priority item or weapon system.

(2) At least 20 critical item/weapon systems (I/WS) should be reported in the annual SITREP, in accordance with the guidelines and format below. Prioritize items and weapon systems without regard to Service. Also, ensure individual items are clearly identified. For example, simply reporting defensive chaff or flares is incomplete; the nomenclature of the individual models must be specified. . . .List whatever reference code the Service manager for that I/WS uses; i.e., National Stock Number (NSN), DOD Identification Code (DODIC), etc.”

JCS Pub 1-03.18 requires two reports which include reporting on
WRM. These reports, Required Petroleum Capability (POLCAP) and General Unified Assessment Reporting Data System (GUARDS), address Class III Bulk POL (Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants) and Class V (Ammunition). Report flow, and information required are shown in Tabs D and E.

ENDNOTES

1. U.S. Department of the Army, Army Regulation 710-1, pp 33-40 (hereafter referred to as “AR 710-1”).
2. U.S. Department of the Army, Army Regulation 710-3, pp 3-5 (hereafter referred to as “AR 710-3”).
3. Ibid., pp. 37-41.
4. Ibid., pp. 5-7.
5. U.S. Department of the Army, Army Regulation 700-22, pp 2-1 to 2-4 (hereafter referred to as “AR 700-22”)
8. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Memorandum of Policy No. 172: pp. 2-3 (hereafter referred to as “JCS MOP 172”).
10. Ibid., pp. 11-12.
11. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Pub 1-03.18: pp. 5-7 (hereafter referred to as “JCS Pub 1-03.18”).
CHAPTER III

Army Report Information

Two things are evident from the internal Army reporting requirements:

First, detailed WRM information is reported from the owning/storage activity as required by AR's. Two reports, ABF and CBS-X, provide detailed information on asset position as well as transactions affecting asset position. Collectively, such information as:

National Stock Number (NSN)
Unit of Issue (UI)
On Hand (O/H) (Quantity)
Cost
Reportable Item Control Code (RICC)
Materiel Category (MATCAT)
Unit Identification Code (UIC)
Location Code
Due-in Quantity (DI)
Due-out Quantity (DO)
Condition Code (CC)
Purpose Code (PC)

enables Item Managers at both retail and wholesale level to report in nearly any format desired. The reporting requirements are summarized in Figure 1 (Tab D).

The Status of XXXXX War Reserves Report is a summary level report submitted by each theater owning WR stocks. While this report is not as detailed as the ABF or CBS-X, its purpose is to provide a theater summary
of WR materiel and funds, both required and on hand.

The flow of the data is illustrated in Figure 2 (Tab E). Part of the problem in determining what WRM information is available is caused by the multiple reporting channels. The bulk of the information flows through two activities, Systems Integration Management Activity (SIMA) located at Letterkenny Army Depot (LEAD) a Class II activity under AMC; and Catalog Data Agency (CDA), an AMC activity located at New Cumberland Army Depot (NCAD). However, other reporting channels include General Materiel Procurement Activity (GMPA), located at NCAD, Army Medical Materiel Management Agency located at Fort Ritchie, MD, and Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC) located in Philadelphia, PA.

The variety of information flowing in the WRM channels is part of the effort to manage materiel status. While the Status of War Reserves Report (RCS 1724) gives summary level information on theater status, it is the input from the ABF and CBS-X which provide the detailed information down to NSN level. This information flow is designed primarily to provide information which allows AMC's Item Managers to properly manage the assets Army-wide.

In addition to the internal reports listed above, HQ, DA Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG) requested AMC provide specific information necessary to build budget documents. (Tab F). This memorandum requested submission of Schedule 1 and 2 for PA [Procurement Account] and ASF [Army Stock Fund] Secondary Item War Reserves for FY 92-97 POM [Program Objective Memorandum].

This single document is the directive which determines what information is provided by AMC to HQ, DA for building of the budget and POM years. Examples of Schedules 1 and 2 submitted are at Tab G and Tab H respectively. The information provided in Schedule 1 is for PA items
and is submitted by MATCAT, FY, and theater. This enables the reviewer to determine funding requirements for a specific Theater Reserve (TR) package. The Schedule 1 does not reflect requirements by NSN.

The Schedule 2 (ASF items) reports on hand assets, due-in quantities, and dollar requirements by NSN. When seventeen possible theaters could stock an item, the voluminous reports just for one material category can be readily understood.

Another dimension which makes WRM information difficult to manage is the sheer volume of data available. The United States Army Europe (USAREUR) WR has approximately 10,000 different NSN's in WRM. Although 6,500-7,000 NSN's are repair parts and do not require as intensive management as end items, the management task is still enormous. A report in response to the AMC data call on WRM secondary item requirements by NSN from one of AMC's subordinate commands was a box full of computer paper. Another example of the volume of data is the ABF transaction file. Monthly, 500,000 records are received at CDA on transactions affecting the asset balance file. While only a small percent of the transactions pertain to WRM, the ADP time to transform this volume of data into information cannot be discounted.

While the total amount of information on WRM is enormous, the Status of War Reserves Report does specify in paragraph 3 reporting of critical items. Report preparation guidance states:

"SELECTED CRITICAL ITEMS. To promote intensive management of war reserves at DA, the MACOM must identify major items, ammunition and PA major assemblies considered critical to sustain the force in the combat theater. Do not submit more than 10 of each type item."

Thus, through the Status of War Reserves Report the Army Component Commander in each theater is able to report to HQ, DA those specific critical items which influence force sustainment.
Secondly, it is clear that activities external to the Army are driving the demand for more detailed information. The Congress and JCS staff are intimately involved in reviewing budget/program requirements and asset position.

As defense budgets become more constrained, closer Congressional scrutiny will be the norm. While WRM per se is not a separate line item in the budget, the ability to defend or articulate the status of that line's WRM assets may be crucial to the funding of that line item. Thus, it behooves the Army to have back-up, detailed WRM information readily available.

Another cause for detailed WRM information is the Goldwater-Nichols Act which reorganized DOD. The provisions of the Act affecting WRM lie in the increased CINC's role concerning budgets and logistics. The Act clearly increased the CINC's role concerning logistics. However, the Act did not change the Services responsibility to provide logistics support to forces assigned to combatant commands.

"...the Secretary of a military department is responsible for the administration and support of forces assigned by him to a combatant command."15

While the services support the combatant commands, one change in the Goldwater-Nichols Act drives the need for information. Section 166 now gives CINC's specific budget input related to their command.

"The Secretary of Defense shall include in the annual budget of the Department of Defense submitted to Congress a separate budget proposal for such activities of each of the unified and specified combatant commands as may be determined under subsection (b)."

'(b) Content of Proposals.-A budget proposal under subsection
(a) for funding of activities of a combatant command shall include funding proposals for such activities of the combatant command as the Secretary ... determines to be appropriate for inclusion. Activities of a combatant command for which funding may be requested in such a proposal included the following:

(1) Joint exercises.
(2) Force training.
(3) Contingencies.
(4) Selected operations."\textsuperscript{16}

With the CINC's given authority for budget input on their commands, and the sustainment issues required in the 1990 Authorization Act, both the CINC and the Services will require detailed status of all materiel in the theater. This measure of sustainability will include assessment of WRM which directly affects the CINC's near and long term combat power.

Although JCS MOP 172 is currently under revision and no information is available on future reporting requirements, the July 1986 version required specific information on sustainability which included war reserves. In addition to JCS MOP 172, JCS Pub 1-03.18, 5 Feb 88, requires information on Classes III and V. The information in this Pub duplicates in several areas (O/H status, NSN, UIC, DODIC) the information required by JCS MOP 172 and the Army's RCS 1724 report, but is used for reporting future consumption.

Sustainability was specifically addressed by JCS MOP 172. Commanders were required to assess war reserve objectives against specific plans. Each class of supply was rated against stockage objectives; thus the CINC's reported status of supplies down to nomenclature, NSN level.

The reporting process enables the Army Component Commander in each theater to identify critical WRM items. The status of WRM report, DA Form 1724, paragraph 3, which can be used to identify up to ten critical major items, ammunition, and PA major assemblies, is an opportunity to articulate items critical to the theater. JCS MOP 172 also required the
CINC's to provide input on critical resources. The Commanders' SITREP required identification of 20 critical items. This identification included nomenclature and NSN. Thus, critical items were identified through two channels: the Army force commander back to the Army staff; and the Army force commander to the CINC who in turns reports to the JCS staff.

As a result of the Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1990-91 the Services have been charged by Secretary of Defense with developing measures of effectiveness (MOE) for sustainability. The Army is well under way in developing an automated method of measuring sustainability which will encompass manpower, equipment, and materiel. A critical part of the materiel and equipment assessment model is the asset position of WRM. For the model to function effectively, theater asset status down to UIC, NSN, Qty O/H, DI, DO is essential. This model will take into account attrition/expenditure rates, and assets on hand for specific time increments. Therefore, the service can measure its capability to sustain forces under given conditions.

The impact of this sustainability assessment requirement is the Army must be able to articulate status on specific items including those in WRM. Thus, reporting by NSN, Qty, O/H, DI, etc, is critical to defending or articulating theater logistics posture.

From an external perspective the Army is being driven to more, not less, information concerning WRM. This appetite for information, driven by Congress and the JCS reporting requirements as a result of the Goldwater Nichols Act and the Defense Authorization Act, will only increase in the future.
ENDNOTES

12. Interview with Doyle Waybright, GM-14, Army Materiel Command, Supply and Maintenance Directorate, 12 Jan 90.

13. Interview with Debbie Coma, GS-11, Catalog Data Agency, New Cumberland Army Depot, 8 Jan 90.

14. U.S. Department of the Army, Army Regulation 710-1, pp. 118-120 (hereafter referred to as “AR 710-1”)


16. Ibid., Section 164.
Chapter IV

CONCLUSION

Conclusions drawn from research of materials and interviews are as follows:

- Sufficient information on WRM is currently available through existing reports to provide the level of detail necessary for HQ, DA to defend WRM budget requirements.

- Information required in JCS reports (MOP 172 and Pub 1-03.18): duplicate each other in some areas; are a compilation of information reported in Army channels.

- The availability and location of WRM information is not readily known in program evaluation channels.

- The reporting channels and process for WRM reporting is diffused through several commands and agencies contributing to the problem stated in preceding paragraph.

- The volume of WRM data is so great it cannot be considered information until it is presented in summary level.

- The critical items identification process as required in AR 710-3, Status of XXXXX War Reserves, enables Army force commanders to make known critical WR items.
CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. War Reserve Reports
   a. The Status of XXXXX War Reserves report should remain the prime report for stating requirements. Emphasis must be placed on preparation of Paragraph 3, which identifies Critical Items. This will enable the Army planners and budgeteers to focus on materiel the war fighting CINC's consider critical items.
   b. The ABF and CBS-X input should continue as it provides the detailed information required and supports other information systems concerning asset status.
   c. The Army should work with JCS in revising MOP 172 and JCS Pub 1-03.18 reporting requirements into one report.
   d. The WR report system is currently integrated into the Standard Army reporting systems (SAILS, STANFINS) and should remain integrated. Since logistics and financial datum are derived from these systems, WR reporting needs to remain an integrated sub-system of the overall system.

2. Establish proponents for War Reserve information:
   WR Logistics Doctrine-Army Logistics Center
   WR Logistics Equipment Status-AMC (A central office which can either answer the questions, or provide a point of contact throughout AMC for any class of supply). Since the WR information is diffused throughout AMC subordinate activities (and DLA activities) all initial inquiries should begin at AMC.
3. Program, Analysis and Evaluation should inform DCSLOG concisely of their information requirements necessary to defend WRM budget requirements. This will enable DCSLOG to request this information in the Data Call.
FROM: CDR WORLD COM ANYWHERE XX //WORLD-A//

TO: DA WASH DC //DALO-SMU//

INFO CDRANC ALEX VA //AMCSM-PI//

CONF

SUBJECT: STATUS OF XXXXX WAR RESERVES, RCS CSGLD-1724(U)

1. (CC) STATUS OF TR-X

SUPPLY CLASS /REG   /OH   S/TREG   S/TOH   %FILL   DOS
   I   MRE   10.5  5.5  10,000  5,000   50   XX
   B
   II  C/E
   III PKG

BULK

M/ /GAS

DF-2

JP-4

IV BARR

V AMMO

VII M/I

VIII MED

IX R/P

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Figure 6-2. Sample completed DD Form 173/2 (RCS CSGLD-1724 report)
FROM:

TO:

2. (C) ANALYSIS OF CHANGE, TR-X.

3. (C) SELECTED CRITICAL ITEMS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>LIN/DODIC</th>
<th>NOMEN</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>AUTH</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>OH</th>
<th>%FILL</th>
<th>DOS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>XXXXXXX</td>
<td>XXXXX</td>
<td>XX</td>
<td>XX</td>
<td>XX</td>
<td>XX</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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4. (C) AMMUNITION SPECIAL STRATIFICATION, TR-X.

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<th>UNSERV</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT STOCKS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASIC LOAD {AIIG}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSILES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAINING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNSERVICEABLE, SUITABLE FOR EMERGENCY COMBAT USE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. (U) POC IS MR. D. E. SEHCTAP, AUTOVON 745-3384.

Figure 6-2. Sample completed DD Form 173/2 (RCS CBGLOD 1724-report) — Continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Cutoff Date</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Due Date*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Feeder Report (Part I-A)</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Reporting Activities</td>
<td>End of each calendar month</td>
<td>USA ARRCOM</td>
<td>9th day after cutoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requirements and Assets Report (Part I-A)</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>USA ARRCOM</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>18th day after cutoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeder Report (Part I-B)</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Reporting Activities</td>
<td>End of each calendar quarter</td>
<td>USA ARRCOM</td>
<td>15th day after cutoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requirement and Asset Reports (Parts I-B and I-C)</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>USA ARRCOM</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>25th day after cutoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeder Report (Part I-D)</td>
<td>Semi-Annually</td>
<td>Reporting Activities</td>
<td>End of calendar month Mar/Sep</td>
<td>USA ARRCOM</td>
<td>15th day after cutoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component and Packing Material Report (Part I-D)</td>
<td>Semi-Annually</td>
<td>USA ARRCOM</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>25th day after cutoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeder Report (Part I-E)</td>
<td>Semi-Annually</td>
<td>Reporting Activities</td>
<td>End of calendar month Jun/Dec</td>
<td>USA ARRCOM</td>
<td>15th day after cutoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxic Chemical Report (Part I-E)</td>
<td>Semi-Annually</td>
<td>USA ARRCOM</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>25th day after cutoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dummy Drill &amp; Inert Report (Part I-F)</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>Reporting Activities</td>
<td>End of September</td>
<td>USA ARRCOM</td>
<td>20th day after cutoff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allocation (Part I-G)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Publication Suspended</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammunition Training Authorization/Expenditure Report (Part I-H)</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>USA ARRCOM</td>
<td>End of each calendar quarter</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>25th day after cutoff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1-1 Report Frequency Due Dates  

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<tr>
<th>Document</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Cutoff Date</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Due Date*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feeder Report (Part II-A and II-B) (Production and Cost)</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Reporting Activities</td>
<td>End of each calendar month</td>
<td>USA ARRCOM</td>
<td>9th day after cutoff</td>
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<td>Ammunition Maintenance Report (Part II-A)</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>USA ARRCOM</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Monthly</td>
<td>USA ARRCOM</td>
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<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Reporting Activities</td>
<td>End of each calendar quarter</td>
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<td>Inspection and Lot Number Reports (Part III A-F)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Semi-Annually</td>
<td>USA ARRCOM</td>
<td>End of calendar month Mar/Sep</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeder Report (Part V)</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Reporting Activities</td>
<td>End of calendar month</td>
<td>USA ARRCOM</td>
<td>9th day after cutoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammunition Test Req/Expenditure Report (Part V)</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>USA ARRCOM</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>18th day after cutoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeder Report (Part V)</td>
<td>Semi-Annually</td>
<td>Reporting Activities</td>
<td>End of calendar month Mar/Sep</td>
<td>USA ARRCOM</td>
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<td>Distribution</td>
<td>15th day after cutoff</td>
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</table>

*SEE PARA 1· Bc
The image contains a table and a diagram related to the Worldwide Ammunition Requirements and Assets Report. The table lists various activities, their codes, and associated data. The diagram appears to illustrate the flow of population transfer and location allocation across different categories and years. The document is part of a larger report, possibly related to military or defense strategies.

Figure 8-1. Sample of a Worldwide Ammunition Requirements and Assets Report. Part I-A and I-B.

C-3
WORLDWIDE AMMUNITION REPORTING SYSTEM
TONNAGE/COST DATA
PART I-C
AS OF

THEATER

USAREUR (TOTAL)
GE
UK
CETAF
PACOM (TOTAL)
USARR
USARJ
EUSA
EUROPEAN
ARF (A)
OKA
FORSUM (TOTAL)
CONUS
ALASKA
PACOMS (TOTAL)
USAIIJ
USARJ
EUSA RESERVE
KOREA
FORSCOM (TOTAL)
CONUS
ALASKA
PANAII
HAWAII
TRADOC

REQUIREMENT
TONS $ VALUE
S TONS $ VALUE
S TONS $ VALUE
S

ASSETS ON HAND
SERV
TONS $ VALUE
S TONS $ VALUE
S

UNSERV
TONS $ VALUE
S

INTRANSIT

Figure 2-2. Sample of a Worldwide Ammunition Tonnage/Cost Data Report, Part I-C.
WORLDWIDE AMMUNITION READINESS ASSESSMENT REPORT
RCS-CSQLD-1322 PART IV
READINESS ASSESSMENT REPORT
SECTION I - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
THEATER

<table>
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<th>DOOAC</th>
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<th>ASSETS O/H</th>
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**Figure 2-15. Sample of a Worldwide Ammunition Readiness Assessment Report. Part IV, Section I.**
WORLDWIDE AMMUNITION READINESS ASSESSMENT REPORT  
RCS-CSGLD-1322 PART IV  
THEATER READINESS ASSESSMENT - SECTION II  
SUBSECTION A: ITEMS  
THEATER xxxxxx  

RELATED DODICS  

NOMENCLATURE: PROJECTILE XXXX  

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<th>Intrans</th>
<th>Intrans</th>
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<td>2178.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>18TH</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*R = Assets are below S/O  
*Z = Zero Balance  
*E = Excess  

Figure 1-16. Sample of a Worldwide Ammunition Readiness Assessment Report, Part IV, Section II-A.
Figure 3-8. Command input matrix.
### WAR RESERVE REPORT REQUIREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASSES OF SUPPLY</th>
<th>REPORT ROUTE</th>
<th>REQUIRING REGULATION</th>
<th>MATERIAL REPORTED</th>
<th>REPORT FREQUENCY</th>
<th>SUBMITTED TO</th>
<th>SUBMITTED BY</th>
<th>DATA ELEMENTS REPORTED*</th>
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<td>AR 710-1</td>
<td>MRE, B RATIONS</td>
<td>QUARTERLY</td>
<td>DALO-SMW</td>
<td>MACOMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>CLASS II ORGANIZATIONAL ABF CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT</td>
<td>AR 710-3</td>
<td>RICC 2, PC: B,C,D,E,S,T</td>
<td>MONTHLY</td>
<td>CATALOG DATA AGENCY</td>
<td>USAREUR, EUSA FORSCOM, AMC, ALASKA, PANAMA HAWAII</td>
<td>NSN, UI, Unit Price, CC, O/H, D1, DO, RO, OP, RICC, SLC, MATCAT, LIN</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBS-X</td>
<td>AR 710-3</td>
<td>RICC 2, RICC 2&amp;3 USAR, LESS SEL ITEMS**</td>
<td>ALL TRANSACTIONS W/RICC 2 ITEMS</td>
<td>SIMA</td>
<td>ALL ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>LIN, NSN, STRAT C, QTY, G-L, QTY-VAL</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCS 1724</td>
<td>AR 710-1</td>
<td>WAR RESERVE MATERIEL</td>
<td>QUARTERLY</td>
<td>DALO-SMW</td>
<td>MACOMS</td>
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<td>MACOMS</td>
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<td>AR 710-1</td>
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<td>QUARTERLY</td>
<td>DALO-SMW</td>
<td>MACOMS</td>
<td>SC, $/RQD, $/OH, ST REQ, ST OH, %FILL, DOS</td>
</tr>
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</table>

*These are the minimum data elements reported, others not relevant to this study may also be required.

**On hand balances provided: Aircraft-AVSCOM; Missiles-MICOM; Comsec-CSLA.

**Figure 1**
# WAR RESERVE REPORT REQUIREMENTS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CLASSES OF SUPPLY</th>
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<th>REPORT FREQUENCY</th>
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<th>SUBMITTED BY</th>
<th>DATA ELEMENTS REPORTED*</th>
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<td>DALO-SMW</td>
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<td>RICC 2, RICC 2 &amp; 3 USAR, LESS SEL ITEMS**</td>
<td>ALL TRANSACTIONS</td>
<td>SIMA</td>
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*These are the minimum data elements reported, others not relevant to this study may also be required.

**On hand balances provided: Aircraft-Avsc; Missiles-Micom; Comsec-CSLa.

**Figure 1**
### WAR RESERVE REPORT REQUIREMENTS

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<th>Classes of Supply</th>
<th>Report Reqmts</th>
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<th>Material Reported</th>
<th>Report Frequency</th>
<th>Submitted To</th>
<th>Submitted By</th>
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<td>NSN, UI, Unit Price, CC, O/H, DI, DO, RO, O/P, RICC, SLC, MACAT, LIN</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBS-X</td>
<td>AR 710-3</td>
<td>RICC 2; 2&amp;3 USAR LESS SEL ITEMS**</td>
<td>Transactions SIMA</td>
<td>All activities w/RICC 2 items</td>
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*These are the minimum data elements reported, others not relevant to this study may also be required.
**On Hand balances provided: Aircraft-AVSCOM; Missiles-MICOM; COMSEC-CSLA.
WAR RESERVE REPORTS FLOW

REPORTING ACTIVITIES

CLASS I
Transactions

CLASS II
ABF
CBG-X, GME-X

CLASS III
Transactions

CLASS IV
Transactions

CLASS V
Transactions

CLASS VII
ABF
CBG-X, GME-X

CLASS IX
ABF
CBG-X, GME-X

CLASS VIII
CBG-X
THEATER
USAMMA

TAMMC

DPSC

1724

TACOM
CECOM
AVSCOM
AMCCOM
TROSCOM
MICOM

SCH
1724

AMC

CONSOLIDATION REPORTS

AMC

CONSOLIDATION REPORTS

SUMMARY INFO

AMC

CONUS
USAMMA

FIGURE 2
MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDER, U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND, ATTN: AMCSM-SLS, 5001 EISENHOWER AVENUE, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22333-0001

SUBJECT: SCHEDULE 1 AND 2 SUBMISSION FOR PA AND ASF SECONDARY ITEM WAR RESERVES FOR FY 92-97 POM

1. Reference.
   a. Meeting, 7 Sep 89, in Room 1D560, Pentagon, with attendees from DALO-RMI, DALO-SMW, AMCSM-SLS, and AMCSM-SMP to discuss subject data.
   b. Memorandum, 9 Oct 87, subject: Schedule 1 and 2 Submission for PA and ASF Secondary Item War Reserves for the FY 90-94 POM.

2. Based on reference a, it was agreed upon that secondary item war reserve data, i.e., requirements and assets, required for the FY 92-97 POM would be reflected by increments. DALO-RMI agreed to reconstruct floppy disks for weapon systems and Schedules 1 and 2 and to provide one set of disks for each appropriation and one for Army Stock Fund.

3. In addition to breaking out data by increments, the reconstructed floppy disk changes are as follows:
   a. Schedule 1. Only one (total) schedule is required. All eight years are on one disk. There is no change to the AMC MOB Schedule 1.
   b. Schedule 2. All eight years are on one disk. Data from last submission should be reflected in columns 2 and 3 with latest WRAP data in columns 6 and 7. For AMC-MOB, ensure only Army requirements are reflected.
   c. Weapon Systems. Only change to the list was to delete: Gun, Air Defense, 1P (Duster) M42; Weapon System Code: KA. Each TR has a separate disk. All eight years for each TR are on one disk. There is also a consolidated Weapon System disk.
   d. Operational Projects. There is no change to the disks. Follows instructions provided in reference b. Total OPS project requirements and assets reflected on disks should be reflected in cols 6, 6A, 7 and 7A.
DAWO-RMI
SUBJECT: SCHEDULE 1 AND 2 SUBMISSION FOR PA AND ASP SECONDARY ITEM WAR RESERVES FOR FY 92-97 POM

4. Rationale for ten percent (plus or minus) changes between this submission (cols 6 and 7 first schedule 2) and last submission (cols 2 and 3 first schedule 2) will be explained. This includes changes by weapon systems. Rationale for these changes need to be address in the Schedule 2 Narrative.

5. Floppy disk and three hard copies to include MSC backup and consolidations by PA appropriation and AMC MOB by material categories for Schedule 1 and 2 and weapon systems are required as follows by 10 November 1990: two hard copies and disks to DALO-RMI and additional hard copy to DALO-SM.

6. DALO-RMI POCs are Elizabeth Murphy or Ron Massengill, AV 227-3122.

7. NCOs - Leadership for Logistics.

FOR THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS:

Encl

[Signature]

ROBERT D. SHADLEY
COL, GS
Chief, Secondary Items Division
### Table: Army Stock Fund

#### Detailed Requirements

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<th>Detail</th>
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#### Notes

- Funding: Funding generated from various sources.
- Merger: Represents funds merged from different sources.
- Reserves: Represents funds reserved for future needs.

#### Date: 30 Nov 94
### ARRAY STOCK FUND ANALYSIS OF PREPONDED WAR RECRUIT DEFICIENCIES

#### Table: Projected Costs of Preponed War Recruit Deficiencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Preponed Deficiencies</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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</table>

#### Notes:
- Preponed war recruit deficiencies are projected to enhance the array stock fund's ability to meet wartime requirements.
- Costs include both direct and indirect expenses associated with recruiting additional personnel.

---

**Project Breakdown by Category:**

1. **General**
   - Total projected costs: $X

2. **Active**
   - Total projected costs: $Y

---

**Total Costs:**

- Total projected costs for all categories: $Z

---

**Data Source:**

- Data compiled from various sources including historical records, current market analysis, and projected economic conditions.

---

**Key Points:**

- Preponed recruits are critical for maintaining operational readiness during wartime.
- Effective recruitment strategies are necessary to meet projected needs.
- Financial planning must account for both short-term and long-term implications.

---

**Further Actions:**

- Review and adjust recruitment targets as required.
- Monitor market trends to ensure cost-effective strategies.
- Collaborate with other military units to share best practices.

---

**Conclusion:**

The projected costs for preponed war recruit deficiencies are significant in ensuring the array stock fund's readiness for wartime operations. Effective planning and strategy are essential to meet these costs without compromising overall military readiness.
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<tr>
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<th>FY 07</th>
<th>FY 08</th>
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BIBLIOGRAPHY


